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                  sequence search option
 NEWS 25  JUN 06  EPFULL enhanced with 260,000 English abstracts
 NEWS 26  JUN 06  KOREAPAT updated with 41,000 documents
 NEWS 27  JUN 13  USPATFULL and USPAT2 updated with 11-character
                  patent numbers for U.S. applications

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=> s hoxb13
L1          195 HOXB13

=> s l1 and IL17BR
L2           31 L1 AND IL17BR

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
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L3 22 DUP REM L2 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-
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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2008:549935 CAPLUS
TI A Five-Gene Molecular Grade Index and HOXB13:IL17BR
Are Complementary Prognostic Factors in Early Stage Breast Cancer
AU Ma, Xiao-Jun; Salunga, Ranelle; Dahiya, Sonika; Wang, Wilson; Carney,
Erin; Durbecq, Virginie; Harris, Adrian; Goss, Paul; Sotiriou, Christos;
Erlander, Mark; Sgroi, Dennis
CS AviaraDx, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA
SO Clinical Cancer Research (2008), 14(9), 2601-2608
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB PURPOSE: Histol. tumor grade is a well-established prognostic factor for
breast cancer, and tumor grade-associated genes are the common denominator of
many prognostic gene signatures. The objectives of this study are as
follows: (a) to develop a simple gene expression index for tumor grade
(mol. grade index or MGI), and (b) to determine whether MGI and our previously
described HOXB13:IL17BR index together provide
improved prognostic information. Exptl. Design: From our previously
published list of genes whose expression correlates with both tumor grade
and tumor stage progression, we selected five cell cycle-related genes to
build MGI and evaluated MGI in two publicly available microarray data sets
totaling 410 patients. Using two addnl. cohorts (n = 323), we developed a
real-time reverse transcription PCR assay for MGI, validated its
prognostic utility, and examined its interaction with HOXB13:
IL17BR. RESULTS: MGI performed consistently as a strong
prognostic factor and was comparable with a more complex 97-gene genomic
grade index in multiple data sets. In patients treated with endocrine
therapy, MGI and HOXB13:IL17BR modified each other's
prognostic performance. High MGI was associated with significantly worse
outcome only in combination with high HOXB13:IL17BR,

and likewise, high HOXB13:IL17BR was significantly
associated with poor outcome only in combination with high MGI.
CONCLUSIONS:
We developed and validated a five-gene reverse transcription PCR
assay for
MGI suitable for analyzing routine formalin-fixed
paraffin-embedded clin.
samples. The combination of MGI and HOXB13:IL17BR
outperforms either alone and identifies a subgroup (.apprx.30%)
of early
stage estrogen receptor-pos. breast cancer patients with very
poor outcome
despite endocrine therapy.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson
Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2008:98833 BIOSIS
DN PREV200800096205
TI Exploring the two-gene ratio in breast cancer - independent
roles for
HOXB13 and IL17BR in prediction of clinical outcome.
AU Jerevall, Piiha-Lotta [Reprint Author]; Brommesson, Sara;
Strand, Carina;
Gruvberger-Saal, Sofia; Malmstrom, Per; Nordenskjold, Bo;
Wingren, Sten;
Soderkvist, Peter; Ferno, Marten; Stal, Olle
CS Linkoping Univ, Div Oncol, Dept Biomed and Surg, S-58185
Linkoping, Sweden
piiha-lotta.Jerevall@ibk.liu.se
SO Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (JAN 2008) Vol. 107, No.
2, pp.
225-234.
CODEN: BCTRD6. ISSN: 0167-6806.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 6 Feb 2008
Last Updated on STN: 13 Feb 2008
AB Background The two-gene expression ratio HOX-B13: IL17BR has
been proposed to predict the outcome of tamoxifen-treated breast
cancer
patients. We intended to examine whether this ratio can predict
the
benefit of 5 years vs. 2 years of tamoxifen treatment of
postmenopausal
patients. A further objective was to investigate any prognostic
effects
of the ratio in systematically untreated premenopausal patients.
Based on
the current knowledge of HOXB13 and IL17BR, we
hypothesized that these genes may have individual prognostic or
predictive

power.Patients and methods Expression of HOXB13 and
IL17BR were quantified by real-time PCR in tumors from 264
randomized postmenopausal patients and 93 systemically untreated
premenopausal patients.Results A high HOXB13: IL17BR
ratio was associated with aggressive tumor characteristics, as
were low
levels of IL17BR alone. The ratio and HOXB13 alone
predicted recurrence-free survival after endocrine treatment,
with a
benefit of prolonged treatment in estrogen receptor-positive
patients
correlated to a low ratio (recurrence rate ratio: RR = 0.39; P =
0.030),
or low expression of HOXB13 (RR = 0.37; P = 0.015). No
difference in recurrence-free survival was seen for the high
ratio or high
HOXB13 subgroups. The predictive value of HOXB13 and
HOXB13: IL17BR was significant in multivariate analysis.
In the systemically untreated cohort, only IL17BR showed
independent prognostic significance.Conclusion We conclude that
the ratio
or HOXB13 alone can predict the benefit of endocrine therapy,
with a high ratio or a high expression rendering patients less
likely to
respond. We have also shown that IL17BR might be an independent
prognostic factor in breast cancer.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2007:1243713 CAPLUS
DN 148:423230
TI The prognostic biomarkers HOXB13, IL17BR, and CHDH are
regulated by estrogen in breast cancer
AU Wang, Zuncai; Dahiya, Sonika; Provencher, Heather; Muir, Beth;
Carney,
Erin; Coser, Kathryn; Shioda, Toshi; Ma, Xiao-Jun; Sgroi, Dennis
C.
CS Department of Pathology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA
SO Clinical Cancer Research (2007), 13(21), 6327-6334
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB We previously identified three genes, HOXB13, IL17BR,
and CHDH, that strongly predict clin. outcome in estrogen
receptor
(ER)-pos. breast cancer patients receiving tamoxifen
monotherapy. The
biol. mechanisms linking these genes to estrogen signaling and
tamoxifen
response in breast cancer remain to be determined In a
consecutive series of
148 ER-pos. and ER-neg. breast cancers, HOXB13, IL17BR

, and CHDH gene expression was measured by quant. real-time PCR and
correlated with ER, PR, and HER2 expression. The role of estrogen and ER
in the regulation of these three genes was assessed in several ER-pos. and
ER-neg. breast cancer cell lines. In primary breast tumors,
HOXB13 expression correlated neg., and IL17BR and CHDH
expression correlated pos., with ER status, and all three genes exhibited
an ER-dependent correlation pattern with HER2 status that differs from PR
and PS2, two canonical estrogen-regulated genes. Results using breast
cancer cell lines show that these genes are regulated by estradiol in an
ER-dependent manner, and that this regulation is abrogated by tamoxifen.
HOXB13, IL17BR, and CHDH are estrogen-regulated genes,
but their pattern of correlation with known pos. (ER, PR) and neg. (HER2)
predictors of tamoxifen response differs from canonical ER signature
genes. These results provide a biol. rationale for the prognostic utility
of these three genes in early-stage ER-pos. breast cancer and for their
potential to predict anti-estrogen resistance.
RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2007:326395 CAPLUS
DN 147:274312
TI HOXB13-to-IL17BR expression ratio is related with
tumor aggressiveness and response to tamoxifen of recurrent breast cancer:
a retrospective study
AU Jansen, Maurice P. H. M.; Sieuwerts, Anieta M.; Look, Maxime P.; Ritstier,
Kirsten; Meijer-van Gelder, Marion E.; van Staveren, Iris L.; Klijn, Jan
G. M.; Foekens, John A.; Berns, Els M. J. J.
CS Department of Medical Oncology, Erasmus MC/Daniel den Hoed Cancer Center,
Rotterdam, Neth.
SO Journal of Clinical Oncology (2007), 25(6), 662-668
CODEN: JCONDN; ISSN: 0732-183X
PB American Society of Clinical Oncology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Purpose A HOXB13-to-IL17BR expression ratio was

previously identified to predict clin. outcome of breast cancer patients
treated with adjuvant tamoxifen. However, this ratio may predict a
tumor's response to tamoxifen, its intrinsic aggressiveness, or both.
Patients and Methods We have measured the HOXB13 and
IL17BR expression levels by real-time polymerase chain reaction in
1,252 primary breast tumor specimens. Expression levels were normalized
to housekeeper gene levels and related to clinicopathol. factors for all
patients. The primary objective of this study was to determine the
relationship of a HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio with tumor
aggressiveness and/or with response to tamoxifen therapy in estrogen
receptor (ER) -pos. disease. We selected ER-pos. tumors, and clin. end
points for the HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio were
disease-free survival (DFS) in patients with primary breast cancer (N =
619) and progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with recurrent breast
cancer treated with first-line tamoxifen monotherapy (N = 193). The odds
ratio (OR) and hazard ratio (HR) and their 95% CI were calculated, and all P
values were two-sided. Results The HOXB13-to-IL17BR
ratio was significantly associated with DFS and PFS. In multivariate anal.,
HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio expression levels were associated
with a shorter DFS for node-neg. patients only. Corrected for traditional
predictive factors, the dichotomized HOXB13-to-IL17BR
ratio was the strongest predictor in multivariate anal. for a poor
response to tamoxifen therapy (OR = 0.16; 95% CI, 0.06 to 0.45; P < .001)
and a shorter PFS (HR = 2.97; 95% CI, 1.82 to 4.86; P < .001). Conclusion
High HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio expression levels associate
with both tumor aggressiveness and tamoxifen therapy failure.
RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2007:369830 CAPLUS
DN 147:444867
TI Hormone receptors in defining breast cancer prognosis - time for a

rethink?
AU Speirs, Valerie; Shaaban, Abeer M.
CS Leeds Institute of Molecular Medicine, St. James's University Hospital,
Leeds, LS9 7TK, UK
SO Nature Clinical Practice Oncology (2007), 4(4), 204-205
CODEN: NCPOB5; ISSN: 1743-4254
PB Nature Publishing Group
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review. Estrogen receptors (ER) and progesterone receptors (PR) have
been used as predictive markers in breast cancer for many years. Looking
beyond ER and PR, microarray studies have identified gene expression
signatures that are not only predictive of breast cancer recurrence and
survival, but also reveal new mol. classifications and distinguish
specific subtypes of ER-pos. tumors. More recent developments have
identified that in patients treated with adjuvant tamoxifen, a simple two-
gene expression ratio of high HOXB13:IL17BR is
predictive of tumor recurrence and reduced survival and, importantly, is
independent of standard clinicopathol. markers.
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2007:298176 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700303304
TI HOXB13 to IL17BR gene expression ratio is not
associated with tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in estrogen positive, node
negative breast cancer.
AU McKean, Heidi A. [Reprint Author]; Goetz, Matthew P.; Visscher, Daniel W.;
Couch, Fergus J.; Suman, Vera J.; Ingle, James N.; Erlander, Mark; Ma,
Xiao-Jun; Sgroi, Denis C.
CS Mayo Clin, Rochester, MN USA
SO Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual
Meeting, (APR 2007) Vol. 48, pp. 131.
Meeting Info.: 98th Annual Meeting of the American-Association-for-Cancer-
Research. Los Angeles, CA, USA. April 14 -18, 2007. Amer Assoc Canc Res.

ISSN: 0197-016X.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 9 May 2007
Last Updated on STN: 9 May 2007

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2007:409904 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700410877
TI The HOXB13-to-IL17BR-gene ratio in primary breast carcinomas: A retrospective study on the relation with tumour aggressiveness and response to tamoxifen.
AU Jansen, M. P. H. M. [Reprint Author]; Sieuwerts, A. M.; Look, M. P.;
Ritstier, K.; Meijer-Van Gelder, M. E.; Van Staveren, I. L.; Klijn, J. G.
M.; Foekens, J. A.; Berns, E. M. J. J.
CS JNI Daniel Den Hoed Canc Ctr, Erasmus MC, Dept Med Oncol, Rotterdam,
Netherlands
SO International Journal of Biological Markers, (JAN-MAR 2007) Vol. 22, No.
1, pp. 66.
Meeting Info.: 4th EORTC-NCI International Meeting on Cancer Molecular
Markers. Stone Mt, GA, USA. September 08 -10, 2006. EORTC-NCI.
CODEN: IBMAEP. ISSN: 0393-6155.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Aug 2007
Last Updated on STN: 1 Aug 2007

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2007:169392 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700155261
TI Statistically designing microarrays and microarray experiments to enhance
sensitivity and specificity.
AU Hsu, Jason C. [Reprint Author]; Chang, Jane; Wang, Tao; Steingrimsson,
Eirkur; Magnusson, Magnus Karl; Bergsteinsdottir, Kristin
CS Ohio State Univ, Dept Stat, 1958 Neil Ave, Columbus, OH 43210 USA
Hsu.1@osu.edu
SO Briefings in Bioinformatics, (JAN 2007) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 22-31.
ISSN: 1467-5463.
DT Article
LA English

ED Entered STN: 7 Mar 2007
Last Updated on STN: 7 Mar 2007
AB Gene expression signatures from microarray experiments promise to provide
important prognostic tools for predicting disease outcome or response to
treatment. A number of microarray studies in various cancers have
reported such gene signatures. However, the overlap of gene signatures in
the same disease has been limited so far, and some reported signatures
have not been reproduced in other populations. Clearly, the methods used
for verifying novel gene signatures need improvement. In this article, we
describe an experiment in which microarrays and sample hybridization are
designed according to the statistical principles of randomization,
replication and blocking. Our results show that such designs provide
unbiased estimation of differential expression levels as well as powerful
tests for them.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:677742 CAPLUS
DN 145:118262
TI Diagnosis, treatment and prediction of breast cancer treatment outcome by
identifying gene expression profiles
IN Ma, Xiao-Jun; Erlander, Mark G.; Sgroi, Dennis C.; Enright, Edward
PA Arcturus Bioscience, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 75 pp., Cont.-in-part of Ser. No. 773,761.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060154267	A1	20060713	US 2005-89097	20050324
US 20050239079	A1	20051027	US 2003-727100	20031202
US 20050239083	A1	20051027	US 2004-773761	20040206
WO 2005028681	A1	20050331	WO 2004-US30789	20040917

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-504087P P 20030919
US 2003-727100 A2 20031202
US 2004-773761 A2 20040206
US 2004-547199P P 20040223
WO 2004-US30789 A2 20040917

AB Methods and compns. are provided for the identification of expression signatures in ER+ breast cancer cases, where the signatures correlate with responsiveness, or lack thereof, to treatment with tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against breast cancer. The signature profiles are identified based upon sampling of reference breast tissue samples from independent cases of breast cancer and provide a reliable set of mol. criteria for predicting the efficacy of treating a subject with breast cancer with tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against breast cancer. Addnl. methods and compns. are provided for predicting responsiveness to tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against breast cancer in cases of breast cancer by use of multiple biomarkers. Two biomarkers display increased expression correlated with tamoxifen response while two other biomarkers display decreased expression correlated with tamoxifen response.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:103582 CAPLUS
DN 144:165272
TI Genetic engineering mammalian genomes by integrating specific vectors and
screening for cells comprising the vector inserted into the gene of
interest
IN Finney, Robert E.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 26 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060024819	A1	20060202	US 2004-903001	20040730

PRAI US 2004-903001 20040730

AB The invention relates to genetically engineering mammalian genomes by integrating specific vectors followed by screening method that allows to select cells comprising the vector inserted into the gene of interest.

The invention relates to integration vectors for modifying a target genomic region comprising, in a 5' to 3' direction, a splice acceptor site, a 3' hybrid recognition site, and a marker sequence (i.e., a 5' gene trap vector); or alternatively comprising, in a 5' to 3' direction, a marker sequence; a 5' hybrid recognition site; and a splice donor site (i.e., a 3' gene trap vector). The integration vector, upon insertion into the target genomic region is capable of producing a recombinant RNA transcript that is comprised of a hybrid recognition site for a selection mol. The hybrid recognition site of recombinant RNA produced from insertion of the 5' gene trap vector is comprised of a 5' hybrid recognition site derived from genomic sequence and a 3' hybrid recognition site derived from vector sequence. The selection mol. selects recombinant

cells comprising the integration vector inserted within the target genomic region.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2006:1135489 CAPLUS
DN 146:313852
TI The HOXB13:IL17BR expression index is a prognostic factor in early-stage breast cancer
AU Ma, Xiao-Jun; Hilsenbeck, Susan G.; Wang, Wilson; Ding, Li; Sgroi, Dennis C.; Bender, Richard A.; Osborne, C. Kent; Allred, D. Craig; Erlander, Mark G.
CS AviaraDx Inc, Carlsbad, CA, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Oncology (2006), 24(28), 4611-4619
CODEN: JCONDN; ISSN: 0732-183X
PB American Society of Clinical Oncology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Purpose We previously identified three genes, HOXB13, IL17BR and CHDH, and the HOXB13:IL17BR ratio index in particular, that strongly predicted clin. outcome in breast cancer patients receiving tamoxifen mono-therapy. Confirmation in larger independent patient cohorts was needed to fully validate their clin. utility. Patients and Methods Expression of HOXB13, IL17BR, CHDH, estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) were quantified by real-time polymerase chain reaction in 852 formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded primary breast cancers from 566 untreated and 286 tamoxifen-treated breast cancer patients. Gene expression and clin. variables were analyzed for association with relapse-free survival (RFS) by Cox proportional hazards regression models. Results ER and PR mRNA measurements were in close agreement with immunohistochem. In the entire cohort, expression of HOXB13 was associated with shorter RFS (P =.008), and expression of IL17BR and CHDH was associated with longer RFS (P <.0001 for IL17BR and P =.0002 for CHDH). In ER+ patients, the HOXB13:IL17BR index predicted clin. outcome independently of treatment, but more strongly in node-neg. patients. In multivariate anal. of the ER+ node-neg. subgroup including age, PR status, tumor size, S phase fraction, and tamoxifen treatment, the two-gene index remained a significant predictor of RFS (hazard ratio =

3.9; 95% Cl, 1.5 to 10.3; P =.007). Conclusion This tumor bank study
demonstrated HOXB13:IL17BR index is a strong
independent prognostic factor for ER+ node-neg. patients irresp. of
tamoxifen therapy.
RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:334183 CAPLUS
DN 145:410881
TI Genomic testing for sensitivity of breast cancer to hormonal therapy
AU Symmans, W. Fraser
CS Department of Pathology, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center,
Houston, TX, USA
SO Clinical Cancer Research (2006), 12(7, Pt. 1), 1954-1955
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB The optimal selection of endocrine therapy for women with estrogen
receptor-pos. breast cancer will require biomarkers with better pos.
predictive value than the current immunohistochem. assay. The development
of a HOXB13/IL17BR gene expression ratio illustrates
the complexity of developing a predictive biomarker for hormonal therapy.
Studies on HOXB13/IL17BR expression are discussed.
RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:584968 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600595594
TI HOXB13 is an estrogen receptor responsive gene preferentially
methylated in ER-positive breast cancer.
AU Rodriguez, Benjamin A. T. [Reprint Author]; Jin, Victor X.; Cheng, Alfred
S.; Davuluri, Ramana V.; Gray, Joe W.; Huang, Tim H-M
CS Ohio State Univ, Columbus, OH 43210 USA
SO Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual
Meeting, (APR 2006) Vol. 47, pp. 377.
Meeting Info.: 97th Annual Meeting of the
American-Association-for-Cancer-

Research (AACR). Washington, DC, USA. April 01 -05, 2006. Amer Assoc Canc
Res.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Nov 2006
Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2006

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:392035 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600391293
TI Expression of the HOXB13-to-IL17BR-gene ratio in
oestrogen receptor positive primary breast carcinomas: Relation with
tumour aggressiveness and response to tamoxifen.
AU Jansen, M. [Reprint Author]; Sieuwerts, A.; Look, M.; Ritstier, K.;
Meijer-van Gelder, M.; van Staveren, I.; Klijn, J. G. M.; Foekens, J.;
Berns, E.
SO EJC Supplements, (MAR 2006) Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 127.
Meeting Info.: 5th European Breast Cancer Conference. Nice, FRANCE. March
21 -25, 2006.
ISSN: 1359-6349.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 9 Aug 2006
Last Updated on STN: 9 Aug 2006

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2007:251620 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700260878
TI An index based on HOXB13/IL17BR and CYP2D6 for
determination of relapse and survival in tamoxifen-treated node negative
breast cancer.
AU Goetz, M. P. [Reprint Author]; Suman V; Couch, F.; Ames, M.; Rae, J.;
Erlander, M.; Knox, S.; Ma, X. J.; Reynolds, C.; Visscher, D.; Lingle, W.;
Flockhart, D.; Desta, Z.; Sgroi, D.; Goss, P.; Perez, E.; Ingle, J.
CS Mayo Clin, Rochester, MN USA
SO Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (2006) Vol. 100, No. Suppl. 1, pp.

S53.
Meeting Info.: 29th Annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. San
Antonio, TX, USA. December 14 -17, 2006. San Antonio Canc Inst; Baylor
Coll Med; Canc Therapy & Res Ctr; Univ Texas, Hlth Sci Ctr.
CODEN: BCTRD6. ISSN: 0167-6806.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 25 Apr 2007
Last Updated on STN: 25 Apr 2007

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:191976 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600190320
TI Re: Limits of predictive models using microarray data for breast cancer
clinical treatment outcome - Reply.
AU Reid, James F. [Reprint Author]; Lusa, Lara; De Cecco, Loris; Coradini,
Danila; Veneroni, Silvia; Daidone, Maria Grazia; Gariboldi, Manuela;
Pierotti, Marco A.
CS Fdn Ist FIRC Oncol Mol, Mol Canc Genet Grp, I-20139 Milan, Italy
james.reid@ifom-ieo-campus.it
SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (Cary), (DEC 21 2005) Vol. 97,
No. 24, pp. 1852-1853.
CODEN: JNCIEQ. ISSN: 0027-8874.
DT Letter
LA English
OS NCBI-NM018725; NCBI-NM172234
ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 2006

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:191975 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600190319
TI Re: Limits of predictive models using microarray data for breast cancer
clinical treatment outcome.
AU Jansen, Maurice P. H. M.; Foekens, John A.; Klun, Jan G. M.; Berns, Els M.
J. J. [Reprint Author]
CS Erasmus MC, Joseohine Nefkens Inst, Dept Med Oncol, Dr Daniel Den Hoed
Canc Ctr, Rm Be424,POB 1738, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam, Netherlands

p.berns@erasmusmc.nl
SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (Cary), (DEC 21 2005) Vol. 97,
No. 24, pp. 1851-1852.
CODEN: JNCIEQ. ISSN: 0027-8874.
DT Letter
LA English
ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 2006

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:281834 CAPLUS
DN 142:350034
TI Differentially expressed genes as biomarkers for predicting breast cancer
treatment outcome with antiestrogen agent
IN Ma, Xiao-jun; Erlander, Mark G.; Sgroi, Dennis C.; Enright, Edward
PA Arcturus Bioscience, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 181 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005028681	A1	20050331	WO 2004-US30789	20040917
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20050239079	A1	20051027	US 2003-727100	20031202

US 20050239083 A1 20051027 US 2004-773761
20040206
AU 2004274973 A1 20050331 AU 2004-274973
20040917
CA 2539107 A1 20050331 CA 2004-2539107
20040917
EP 1670946 A1 20060621 EP 2004-788855
20040917
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
BR 2004014553 A 20061107 BR 2004-14553
20040917
JP 2007505630 T 20070315 JP 2006-527117
20040917
CN 1969047 A 20070523 CN 2004-80033469
20040917
US 20060154267 A1 20060713 US 2005-89097
20050324
PRAI US 2003-504087P P 20030919
US 2003-727100 A 20031202
US 2004-773761 A 20040206
US 2004-547199P P 20040223
WO 2004-US30789 W 20040917
AB Gene expression profiling was performed using a 22,000-gene
oligonucleotide microarray to identify differentially expressed
genes
between the primary ER+ breast cancers of tamoxifen responders
and
non-responders. The signature profiles provide a reliable set
of mol.
criteria for predicting the efficacy of treating breast cancer
with
tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent. Addnl. methods and
compns. are
provided for predicting responsiveness to tamoxifen or another
antiestrogen agent against breast cancer by use of multiple
biomarkers.
Two biomarkers display increased expression correlated with
tamoxifen
response while two other biomarkers display decreased expression
correlated with tamoxifen response. Underexpression of HOXB13
and/or QPRT sequences is indicative of responsiveness, and
overexpression
of IL17BR and/or CHDH sequences is indicative of
non-responsiveness, to treatment with tamoxifen or another
antiestrogen
agent against breast cancer.
RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2005:1155400 CAPLUS
DN 143:433753
TI Predicting breast cancer treatment outcome by identification of differentially expressed genes
IN Erlander, Mark G.; Ma, Xiao-Jun; Sgroi, Dennis C.
PA Arcturus Bioscience, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 146 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20050239083	A1	20051027	US 2004-773761	20040206
US 20050239079	A1	20051027	US 2003-727100	20031202
AU 2004274973	A1	20050331	AU 2004-274973	20040917
CA 2539107	A1	20050331	CA 2004-2539107	20040917
WO 2005028681	A1	20050331	WO 2004-US30789	20040917
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1670946	A1	20060621	EP 2004-788855	20040917
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
BR 2004014553	A	20061107	BR 2004-14553	20040917

JP 2007505630 T 20070315 JP 2006-527117
20040917
CN 1969047 A 20070523 CN 2004-80033469
20040917
US 20060154267 A1 20060713 US 2005-89097
20050324
PRAI US 2003-504087P P 20030919
US 2003-727100 A2 20031202
US 2004-773761 A 20040206
US 2004-547199P P 20040223
WO 2004-US30789 W 20040917
AB Methods and compns. are provided for the identification of
expression
signatures in ER+ breast cancer cases, where the signatures
correlate with
responsiveness, or lack thereof, to treatment with tamoxifen or
another
antiestrogen agent against breast cancer. The signature
profiles are
identified based upon sampling of reference breast tissue
samples from
independent cases of breast cancer and provide a reliable set of
mol.
criteria for predicting the efficacy of treating a subject with
breast
cancer with tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against
breast cancer.
Addnl. methods and compns. are provided for predicting
responsiveness to
tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against breast cancer in
cases of
breast cancer by use of three biomarkers. Two biomarkers display
increased expression correlated with tamoxifen response while
the third
biomarker displays decreased expression correlated with tamoxifen
response.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson
Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2005:376470 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510166917
TI Limits of predictive models using microarray data for breast
cancer
clinical treatment outcome.
AU Reid, James F. [Reprint Author]; Lusa, Lara; De Cecco, Loris;
Coradini,
Danila; Veneroni, Silvia; Daidone, Maria Grazia; Gariboldi,
Manuela;
Pierotti, Marco A.
CS Fdn Ist FIRC Oncol Mol, Mol Canc Genet Grp, Milan, Italy
james.reid@ifom-ieo-campus.it;
manuela.gariboldi@istitutotumori.mi.it;

marco.pierotti@istitutotumori.mi.it
SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (Cary), (JUN 15 2005) Vol. 97,
No. 12, pp. 927-930.
CODEN: JNCIEQ. ISSN: 0027-8874.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 21 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 21 Sep 2005
AB Data from microarray studies have been used to develop predictive models
for treatment outcome in breast cancer, such as a recently proposed
predictive model for antiestrogen response after tamoxifen treatment that
was based on the expression ratio of two genes. We attempted to validate
this model on an independent cohort of 58 patients with resectable
estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. We measured expression of the
genes HOXB13 and IL17BR with real time-quantitative
polymerase chain reaction and assessed the association between their
expression and outcome by use of univariate logistic regression, area
under the receiver-operating-characteristic curve (AUC), a two-sample t
test, and a Mann-Whitney test. We also applied standard supervised
methods to the original microarray dataset and to another independent
dataset from similar patients to estimate the classification accuracy
obtainable by using more than two genes in a microarray-based predictive
model. We could not validate the performance of the two-gene predictor on
our cohort of samples (relation between outcome and the following genes
estimated by logistic regression: for HOXB13, odds ratio [OR] = 1.04, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.92 to 1.16, P = .54; for IL17BR, OR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.40 to 1.20, P = .18; and for HOXB13/IL17BR, OR = 1.30, 95% CI = 0.88 to 1.93, P = .18). Similar results were obtained with the AUC, a two-sample two-sided
t test, and a Mann-Whitney test. In addition, estimates of classification
accuracies applied to two independent microarray datasets highlighted the
poor performance of treatment-response predictive models that can be

achieved with the sample sizes of patients and informative genes to date.

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:147423 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600148508
TI Validation of HOXB13, IL17BR and CHDH as predictors of
clinical outcome of adjuvant tamoxifen monotherapy in breast cancer.
AU Erlander, M. G. [Reprint Author]; Ma, X. J.; Hilsenbeck, S. G.; Sgroi, D.
C.; Osborne, C. K.; Allred, D. C.
CS Arcturus Biosci Inc, Mountain View, CA USA
SO Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (2005) Vol. 94, No. Suppl. 1, pp.
S33-S34.
Meeting Info.: 28th Annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. San
Antonio, TX, USA. December 08 -11, 2005. San Antonio Canc Inst; Baylor
Coll Med; an NCI-Designated Clin Canc Ctr; Canc Therapy & Res Ctr; Univ
Texas San Antonio, Hlth Sci Ctr.
CODEN: BCTRD6. ISSN: 0167-6806.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 2006

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 2004:350784 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400350798
TI A two-gene expression ratio predicts clinical outcome in breast cancer
patients treated with tamoxifen.
AU Ma, Xiao-Jun; Wang, Zuncai; Ryan, Paula D.; Isakoff, Steven J.; Barmettler, Anne; Fuller, Andrew; Muir, Beth; Mohapatra, Gayatry; Salunga,
Ranelle; Tuggle, J. Todd; Tran, Yen; Tran, Diem; Tassin, Ana; Amon, Paul;
Wang, Wilson; Wang, Wei; Enright, Edward; Stecker, Kimberly; Estepa-Sabal,
Eden; Smith, Barbara; Younger, Jerry; Balis, Ulysses; Michaelson, James;
Bhan, Atul; Habin, Karleen; Baer, Thomas M.; Brugge, Joan; Haber, Daniel
A.; Erlander, Mark G. [Reprint Author]; Sgroi, Dennis C.

CS Arcturus Biosci Inc, 2715 Loker Ave W, Carlsbad, CA, 92008, USA
merlander@arctur.com; dsgroi@parnters.org
SO Cancer Cell, (June 2004) Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 607-616. print.
ISSN: 1535-6108 (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 18 Aug 2004
Last Updated on STN: 18 Aug 2004
AB Tamoxifen significantly reduces tumor recurrence in certain patients with
early-stage estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, but markers predictive of treatment failure have not been identified. Here, we
generated gene expression profiles of hormone receptor-positive primary
breast cancers in a set of 60 patients treated with adjuvant tamoxifen
monotherapy. An expression signature predictive of disease-free survival
was reduced to a two-gene ratio, HOXB13 versus IL17BR,
which outperformed existing biomarkers. Ectopic expression of HOXB13 in MCF10A breast epithelial cells enhances motility and
invasion in vitro, and its expression is increased in both preinvasive and
invasive primary breastcancer. The HOXB13:IL17BR
expression ratio may be useful for identifying patients appropriate for
alternative therapeutic regimens in early-stage breast cancer.

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	62.81	63.02

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-8.00	

-8.00

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LAST RELOADED: Jun 13, 2008 (20080613/UP).

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=> FIL BIOSIS CAPLUS EMBASE

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.74	64.76

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   0.00
-8.00

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=> s l1 and breast cancer
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
L4          43 L1 AND BREAST CANCER

=> s l4 and tamoxifen
L5          34 L4 AND TAMOXIFEN

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6           22 DUP REM L5 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 22 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 22  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson
Corporation  on STN
     DUPLICATE 1
AN   2008:98833  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200800096205
TI   Exploring the two-gene ratio in breast cancer -
     independent roles for HOXB13 and IL17BR in prediction of
     clinical outcome.
AU   Jerevall, Piiha-Lotta [Reprint Author]; Brommesson, Sara;
Strand, Carina;
     Gruvberger-Saal, Sofia; Malmstrom, Per; Nordenskjold, Bo;
Wingren, Sten;
     Soderkvist, Peter; Ferno, Marten; Stal, Olle
CS   Linkoping Univ, Div Oncol, Dept Biomed and Surg, S-58185
Linkoping, Sweden
     piiha-lotta.Jerevall@ibk.liu.se
SO   Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (JAN 2008) Vol. 107, No.
2, pp.
     225-234.
     CODEN: BCTRD6. ISSN: 0167-6806.
DT   Article
```

LA English
ED Entered STN: 6 Feb 2008
Last Updated on STN: 13 Feb 2008
AB Background The two-gene expression ratio HOX-B13: IL17BR has been proposed
to predict the outcome of tamoxifen-treated breast
cancer patients. We intended to examine whether this ratio can
predict the benefit of 5 years vs. 2 years of tamoxifen
treatment of postmenopausal patients. A further objective was to
investigate any prognostic effects of the ratio in systematically
untreated premenopausal patients. Based on the current knowledge of
HOXB13 and IL17BR, we hypothesized that these genes may have
individual prognostic or predictive power.Patients and methods Expression
of HOXB13 and IL17BR were quantified by real-time PCR in tumors
from 264 randomized postmenopausal patients and 93 systemically untreated
premenopausal patients.Results A high HOXB13: IL17BR ratio was
associated with aggressive tumor characteristics, as were low levels of
IL17BR alone. The ratio and HOXB13 alone predicted
recurrence-free survival after endocrine treatment, with a benefit of
prolonged treatment in estrogen receptor-positive patients correlated to a
low ratio (recurrence rate ratio: RR = 0.39; P = 0.030), or low expression
of HOXB13 (RR = 0.37; P = 0.015). No difference in
recurrence-free survival was seen for the high ratio or high
HOXB13 subgroups. The predictive value of HOXB13 and
HOXB13: IL17BR was significant in multivariate analysis. In the
systemically untreated cohort, only IL17BR showed independent prognostic
significance.Conclusion We conclude that the ratio or HOXB13
alone can predict the benefit of endocrine therapy, with a high ratio or a
high expression rendering patients less likely to respond. We have also
shown that IL17BR might be an independent prognostic factor in
breast cancer.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 2007:611457 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700611639
TI HOXB13 promotes ovarian cancer progression.
AU Miao, Jiangyong; Wang, Zuncai; Provencher, Heather; Muir, Beth; Dahiya,
Sonika; Carney, Erin; Leong, Chee-Onn; Sgroi, Dennis C. [Reprint Author];

Orsulic, Sandra
CS Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Mol Pathol Res Unit, Charlestown, MA 02129 USA
dsgroi@partners.org; sorsulic@partners.org
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of
America, (OCT 23 2007) Vol. 104, No. 43, pp. 17093-17098.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 6 Dec 2007
Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 2007
AB Deregulated expression of HOXB13 in a subset of estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer patients treated with tamoxifen monotherapy is associated with an aggressive clinical course and poor outcome. Because the ovary is another hormone-responsive organ, we investigated whether HOXB13 plays a role in ovarian cancer progression. We show that HOXB13 is expressed in multiple human ovarian cancer cell lines and tumors and that knockdown of endogenous HOXB13 by RNA interference in human ovarian cancer cell lines is associated with reduced cell proliferation. Ectopic expression of HOXB13 is capable of transforming p53(-/-) mouse embryonic fibroblasts and promotes cell proliferation and anchorage-independent growth in mouse ovarian cancer cell lines that contain genetic alterations in p53, myc, and ras. In this genetically defined cell line model of ovarian cancer, we demonstrate that HOXB13 collaborates with activated ras to markedly promote tumor growth in vivo and that HOXB13 confers resistance to tamoxifen-mediated apoptosis. Taken together, our results support a pro-proliferative and pro-survival role for HOXB13 in ovarian cancer.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2007:1243713 CAPLUS
DN 148:423230
TI The prognostic biomarkers HOXB13, IL17BR, and CHDH are regulated by estrogen in breast cancer
AU Wang, Zuncai; Dahiya, Sonika; Provencher, Heather; Muir, Beth; Carney, Erin; Coser, Kathryn; Shioda, Toshi; Ma, Xiao-Jun; Sgroi, Dennis C.
CS Department of Pathology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA
SO Clinical Cancer Research (2007), 13(21), 6327-6334
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal

LA English
AB We previously identified three genes, HOXB13, IL17BR, and CHDH, that strongly predict clin. outcome in estrogen receptor (ER)-pos. breast cancer patients receiving tamoxifen monotherapy. The biol. mechanisms linking these genes to estrogen signaling and tamoxifen response in breast cancer remain to be determined In a consecutive series of 148 ER-pos. and ER-neg. breast cancers, HOXB13, IL17BR, and CHDH gene expression was measured by quant. real-time PCR and correlated with ER, PR, and HER2 expression. The role of estrogen and ER in the regulation of these three genes was assessed in several ER-pos. and ER-neg. breast cancer cell lines. In primary breast tumors, HOXB13 expression correlated neg., and IL17BR and CHDH expression correlated pos., with ER status, and all three genes exhibited an ER-dependent correlation pattern with HER2 status that differs from PR and PS2, two canonical estrogen-regulated genes. Results using breast cancer cell lines show that these genes are regulated by estradiol in an ER-dependent manner, and that this regulation is abrogated by tamoxifen. HOXB13, IL17BR, and CHDH are estrogen-regulated genes, but their pattern of correlation with known pos. (ER, PR) and neg. (HER2) predictors of tamoxifen response differs from canonical ER signature genes. These results provide a biol. rationale for the prognostic utility of these three genes in early-stage ER-pos. breast cancer and for their potential to predict anti-estrogen resistance.
RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2007:326395 CAPLUS
DN 147:274312
TI HOXB13-to-IL17BR expression ratio is related with tumor aggressiveness and response to tamoxifen of recurrent breast cancer: a retrospective study
AU Jansen, Maurice P. H. M.; Sieuwerts, Anieta M.; Look, Maxime P.; Ritstier, Kirsten; Meijer-van Gelder, Marion E.; van Staveren, Iris L.; Klijn, Jan G. M.; Foekens, John A.; Berns, Els M. J. J.
CS Department of Medical Oncology, Erasmus MC/Daniel den Hoed Cancer Center,

Rotterdam, Neth.
SO Journal of Clinical Oncology (2007), 25(6), 662-668
CODEN: JCONDN; ISSN: 0732-183X
PB American Society of Clinical Oncology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Purpose A HOXB13-to-IL17BR expression ratio was previously identified to predict clin. outcome of breast cancer patients treated with adjuvant tamoxifen. However, this ratio may predict a tumor's response to tamoxifen, its intrinsic aggressiveness, or both. Patients and Methods We have measured the HOXB13 and IL17BR expression levels by real-time polymerase chain reaction in 1,252 primary breast tumor specimens. Expression levels were normalized to housekeeper gene levels and related to clinicopathol. factors for all patients. The primary objective of this study was to determine the relationship of a HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio with tumor aggressiveness and/or with response to tamoxifen therapy in estrogen receptor (ER) -pos. disease. We selected ER-pos. tumors, and clin. end points for the HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio were disease-free survival (DFS) in patients with primary breast cancer (N = 619) and progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with recurrent breast cancer treated with first-line tamoxifen monotherapy (N = 193). The odds ratio (OR) and hazard ratio (HR) and their 95% CI were calculated, and all P values were two-sided. Results The HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio was significantly associated with DFS and PFS. In multivariate anal., HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio expression levels were associated with a shorter DFS for node-neg. patients only. Corrected for traditional predictive factors, the dichotomized HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio was the strongest predictor in multivariate anal. for a poor response to tamoxifen therapy (OR = 0.16; 95% CI, 0.06 to 0.45; P < .001) and a shorter PFS (HR = 2.97; 95% CI, 1.82 to 4.86; P < .001). Conclusion High HOXB13-to-IL17BR ratio expression levels associate with both tumor aggressiveness and tamoxifen therapy failure.
RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2007:369830 CAPLUS
DN 147:444867
TI Hormone receptors in defining breast cancer prognosis - time for a rethink?

AU Speirs, Valerie; Shaaban, Abeer M.
CS Leeds Institute of Molecular Medicine, St. James's University Hospital,
Leeds, LS9 7TK, UK
SO Nature Clinical Practice Oncology (2007), 4(4), 204-205
CODEN: NCPOB5; ISSN: 1743-4254
PB Nature Publishing Group
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review. Estrogen receptors (ER) and progesterone receptors (PR) have
been used as predictive markers in breast cancer for
many years. Looking beyond ER and PR, microarray studies have identified
gene expression signatures that are not only predictive of breast
cancer recurrence and survival, but also reveal new mol.
classifications and distinguish specific subtypes of ER-pos. tumors. More
recent developments have identified that in patients treated with adjuvant
tamoxifen, a simple two- gene expression ratio of high
HOXB13:IL17BR is predictive of tumor recurrence and reduced
survival and, importantly, is independent of standard clinicopathol. markers.
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2007:298176 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700303304
TI HOXB13 to IL17BR gene expression ratio is not associated with
tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in estrogen positive, node negative
breast cancer.
AU McKean, Heidi A. [Reprint Author]; Goetz, Matthew P.; Visscher, Daniel W.;
Couch, Fergus J.; Suman, Vera J.; Ingle, James N.; Erlander, Mark; Ma,
Xiao-Jun; Sgroi, Denis C.
CS Mayo Clin, Rochester, MN USA
SO Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual
Meeting, (APR 2007) Vol. 48, pp. 131.
Meeting Info.: 98th Annual Meeting of the American-Association-for-Cancer-
Research. Los Angeles, CA, USA. April 14 -18, 2007. Amer Assoc Canc Res.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English

ED Entered STN: 9 May 2007
Last Updated on STN: 9 May 2007

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2007:409904 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700410877
TI The HOXB13-to-IL17BR-gene ratio in primary breast carcinomas: A retrospective study on the relation with tumour aggressiveness and response to tamoxifen.
AU Jansen, M. P. H. M. [Reprint Author]; Sieuwerts, A. M.; Look, M. P.; Ritstier, K.; Meijer-Van Gelder, M. E.; Van Staveren, I. L.; Klijn, J. G. M.; Foekens, J. A.; Berns, E. M. J. J.
CS JNI Daniel Den Hoed Canc Ctr, Erasmus MC, Dept Med Oncol, Rotterdam, Netherlands
SO International Journal of Biological Markers, (JAN-MAR 2007) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 66.
Meeting Info.: 4th EORTC-NCI International Meeting on Cancer Molecular Markers. Stone Mt, GA, USA. September 08 -10, 2006. EORTC-NCI.
CODEN: IBMAEP. ISSN: 0393-6155.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Aug 2007
Last Updated on STN: 1 Aug 2007

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2007:1178335 CAPLUS
TI HOXB13 promotes ovarian cancer progression
AU Miao, Jiangyong; Wang, Zuncai; Provencher, Heather; Muir, Beth; Sahiya, Sonika; Carney, Erin; Leong, Chee-Onn; Sgroi, Dennis C.; Orsulic, Sandra
CS Molecular Pathology Res. Unit and Center for Cancer Res., Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MA, 02129, USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Early Edition (2007), (Oct 17 2007), 1-6, 6 pp.
CODEN: PNASC8
URL: http://www.pnas.org/cgi/reprint/0707938104v1
PB National Academy of Sciences
DT Journal; (online computer file)
LA English
AB Deregulated expression of HOXB13 in a subset of estrogen receptor-pos. breast cancer patients treated with

tamoxifen monotherapy is associated with an aggressive clin. course and poor outcome. Because the ovary is another hormone-responsive organ, we investigated whether HOXB13 plays a role in ovarian cancer progression. We show that HOXB13 is expressed in multiple human ovarian cancer cell lines and tumors and that knockdown of endogenous HOXB13 by RNA interference in human ovarian cancer cell lines is associated with reduced cell proliferation. Ectopic expression of HOXB13 is capable of transforming p53-/- mouse embryonic fibroblasts and promotes cell proliferation and anchorage-independent growth in mouse ovarian cancer cell lines that contain genetic alterations in p53, myc, and ras. In this genetically defined cell line model of ovarian cancer, we demonstrate that HOXB13 collaborates with activated ras to markedly promote tumor growth in vivo and that HOXB13 confers resistance to tamoxifen-mediated apoptosis. Taken together, our results support a pro-proliferative and pro-survival role for HOXB13 in ovarian cancer.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:677742 CAPLUS
DN 145:118262
TI Diagnosis, treatment and prediction of breast cancer treatment outcome by identifying gene expression profiles
IN Ma, Xiao-Jun; Erlander, Mark G.; Sgroi, Dennis C.; Enright, Edward
PA Arcturus Bioscience, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 75 pp., Cont.-in-part of Ser. No. 773,761.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060154267	A1	20060713	US 2005-89097	20050324
US 20050239079	A1	20051027	US 2003-727100	20031202
US 20050239083	A1	20051027	US 2004-773761	20040206
WO 2005028681	A1	20050331	WO 2004-US30789	20040917

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-504087P P 20030919
US 2003-727100 A2 20031202
US 2004-773761 A2 20040206
US 2004-547199P P 20040223
WO 2004-US30789 A2 20040917

AB Methods and compns. are provided for the identification of expression
signatures in ER+ breast cancer cases, where the
signatures correlate with responsiveness, or lack thereof, to treatment
with tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against
breast cancer. The signature profiles are identified
based upon sampling of reference breast tissue samples from independent cases
of breast cancer and provide a reliable set of mol.
criteria for predicting the efficacy of treating a subject with
breast cancer with tamoxifen or another
antiestrogen agent against breast cancer. Addnl.
methods and compns. are provided for predicting responsiveness to
tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against breast
cancer in cases of breast cancer by use of
multiple biomarkers. Two biomarkers display increased expression
correlated with tamoxifen response while two other biomarkers
display decreased expression correlated with tamoxifen response.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2006:1135489 CAPLUS
DN 146:313852
TI The HOXB13:IL17BR expression index is a prognostic factor in
early-stage breast cancer
AU Ma, Xiao-Jun; Hilsenbeck, Susan G.; Wang, Wilson; Ding, Li; Sgroi, Dennis
C.; Bender, Richard A.; Osborne, C. Kent; Allred, D. Craig; Erlander, Mark
G.

CS AviaraDx Inc, Carlsbad, CA, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Oncology (2006), 24(28), 4611-4619
CODEN: JCONDN; ISSN: 0732-183X
PB American Society of Clinical Oncology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Purpose We previously identified three genes, HOXB13, IL17BR and CHDH, and the HOXB13:IL17BR ratio index in particular, that strongly predicted clin. outcome in breast cancer patients receiving tamoxifen mono-therapy. Confirmation in larger independent patient cohorts was needed to fully validate their clin. utility. Patients and Methods Expression of HOXB13, IL17BR, CHDH, estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) were quantified by real-time polymerase chain reaction in 852 formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded primary breast cancers from 566 untreated and 286 tamoxifen-treated breast cancer patients. Gene expression and clin. variables were analyzed for association with relapse-free survival (RFS) by Cox proportional hazards regression models. Results ER and PR mRNA measurements were in close agreement with immunohistochem. In the entire cohort, expression of HOXB13 was associated with shorter RFS (P =.008), and expression of IL17BR and CHDH was associated with longer RFS (P <.0001 for IL17BR and P =.0002 for CHDH). In ER+ patients, the HOXB13:IL17BR index predicted clin. outcome independently of treatment, but more strongly in node-neg. patients. In multivariate anal. of the ER+ node-neg. subgroup including age, PR status, tumor size, S phase fraction, and tamoxifen treatment, the two-gene index remained a significant predictor of RFS (hazard ratio = 3.9; 95% Cl, 1.5 to 10.3; P =.007). Conclusion This tumor bank study demonstrated HOXB13:IL17BR index is a strong independent prognostic factor for ER+ node-neg. patients irresp. of tamoxifen therapy.
RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 2006:334201 CAPLUS
DN 145:305851
TI A Two-Gene Expression Ratio of Homeobox 13 and Interleukin-17B Receptor for Prediction of Recurrence and Survival in Women Receiving Adjuvant

Tamoxifen
AU Goetz, Matthew P.; Suman, Vera J.; Ingle, James N.; Nibbe, Andrea M.;
Visscher, Dan W.; Reynolds, Carol A.; Lingle, Wilma L.; Erlander, Mark;
Ma, Xiao-Jun; Sgroi, Dennis C.; Perez, Edith A.; Couch, Fergus J.
CS Departments of Oncology, Biostatistics, and Laboratory Medicine and
Pathology, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, MN, USA
SO Clinical Cancer Research (2006), 12(7, Pt. 1), 2080-2087
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB Purpose: In the adjuvant treatment of estrogen receptor (ER)-pos. breast cancer, addnl. markers are needed to identify women at high risk for recurrence. Exptl. Design: We examined the association between the ratio of the homeobox 13 (HOXB13) to interleukin-17B receptor (IL-17BR) expression and the clin. outcomes of relapse and survival in women with ER-pos. breast cancer enrolled onto a North Central Cancer Treatment Group adjuvant tamoxifen trial (NCCTG 89-30-52). Results: Tumor blocks were obtained from 211 of 256 eligible patients, and quant. reverse transcription-PCR profiles for HOXB13 and IL-17BR were obtained from 206 patients. The cut point for the two-gene log 2(expression ratio) that best discriminated clin. outcome (recurrence and survival) was selected and identified women with significantly worse relapse-free survival (RFS), disease-free survival (DFS), and overall survival (OS), independent of standard prognostic markers. The cut point differed as a function of nodal status [node neg. (59th percentile) vs. node pos. (90th percentile)]. In the node-pos. cohort (n = 86), the HOXB13/IL-17BR ratio was not associated with relapse or survival. In contrast, in the node-neg. cohort (n = 130), a high HOXB13/IL-17BR ratio was associated with significantly worse RFS [hazard ratio (HR), 1.98; P = 0.031], DFS (HR, 2.03; P = 0.015), and OS (HR, 2.4; P = 0.014), independent of standard prognostic markers. Conclusion: A high HOXB13/IL-17BR expression ratio is associated with increased relapse and death in patients with resected node-neg., ER-pos.

breast cancer treated with tamoxifen and may
identify patients in whom alternative therapies should be studied.
RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:584968 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600595594
TI HOXB13 is an estrogen receptor responsive gene preferentially
methylated in ER-positive breast cancer.
AU Rodriguez, Benjamin A. T. [Reprint Author]; Jin, Victor X.; Cheng, Alfred
S.; Davuluri, Ramana V.; Gray, Joe W.; Huang, Tim H-M
CS Ohio State Univ, Columbus, OH 43210 USA
SO Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual
Meeting, (APR 2006) Vol. 47, pp. 377.
Meeting Info.: 97th Annual Meeting of the American-Association-for-Cancer-
Research (AACR). Washington, DC, USA. April 01 -05, 2006. Amer Assoc Canc
Res.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Nov 2006
Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2006

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2006305425 EMBASE
TI Predictive and prognostic markers in breast cancer
treatment - Presentations at the 28th San Antonio Breast
Cancer Symposium 2005.
AU Rody, Achim, Dr. (correspondence); Karn, Thomas; Kaufmann, Manfred
CS Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Johann Wolfgang Goethe
University, Frankfurt, Germany. achim.rody@em.uni-frankfurt.de
AU Rody, Achim, Dr. (correspondence)
CS Klinik fur Gynakologie und Geburtshilfe, Klinikum der Johann-Wolfgang-
Goethe-Universitat, Theodor-Stern-Kai 7, 60590 Frankfurt, Germany.
achim.rody@em.uni-frankfurt.de
SO Breast Care, (Apr 2006) Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 118-122.
Refs: 16
ISSN: 1661-3791 E-ISSN: 1661-3805

CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FS 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
SL English; German
ED Entered STN: 18 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 18 Jul 2006
AB The increasing understanding of the pathophysiological background of
breast cancer is associated with new molecular
techniques, improved risk assessment, targeted therapy and individualized
treatment. Gene expression profiling may provide predictive and
prognostic gene signatures which could help characterize tumors and enable
more tailored therapies. Beyond this, gene expression profiling allows us
to better understand tumor development and can help identify new molecular
markers which should be investigated in terms of specific clinical
objectives. There is also an increasing trend towards translational
research in large clinical trials which gives new insight into
pathophysiology and the prediction of response according to specific
therapeutic approaches. Even if the detection of new molecular markers
gives rise to new hypotheses, most studies lack a prospective setting, and
thus the use of identified markers or specific gene signatures in clinical
routine is still limited. .COPYRGT. 2006 S. Karger GmbH.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2007:251620 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700260878
TI An index based on HOXB13/IL17BR and CYP2D6 for determination of
relapse and survival in tamoxifen-treated node negative
breast cancer.
AU Goetz, M. P. [Reprint Author]; Suman V; Couch, F.; Ames, M.; Rae, J.;
Erlander, M.; Knox, S.; Ma, X. J.; Reynolds, C.; Visscher, D.; Lingle, W.;
Flockhart, D.; Desta, Z.; Sgroi, D.; Goss, P.; Perez, E.; Ingle, J.
CS Mayo Clin, Rochester, MN USA
SO Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (2006) Vol. 100, No. Suppl. 1, pp.

S53.
Meeting Info.: 29th Annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. San
Antonio, TX, USA. December 14 -17, 2006. San Antonio Canc Inst; Baylor
Coll Med; Canc Therapy & Res Ctr; Univ Texas, Hlth Sci Ctr.
CODEN: BCTRD6. ISSN: 0167-6806.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 25 Apr 2007
Last Updated on STN: 25 Apr 2007

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:191976 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600190320
TI Re: Limits of predictive models using microarray data for breast cancer clinical treatment outcome - Reply.
AU Reid, James F. [Reprint Author]; Lusa, Lara; De Cecco, Loris; Coradini,
Danila; Veneroni, Silvia; Daidone, Maria Grazia; Gariboldi, Manuela;
Pierotti, Marco A.
CS Fdn Ist FIRC Oncol Mol, Mol Canc Genet Grp, I-20139 Milan, Italy
james.reid@ifom-ieo-campus.it
SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (Cary), (DEC 21 2005) Vol. 97,
No. 24, pp. 1852-1853.
CODEN: JNCIEQ. ISSN: 0027-8874.
DT Letter
LA English
OS NCBI-NM018725; NCBI-NM172234
ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 2006

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:191975 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600190319
TI Re: Limits of predictive models using microarray data for breast cancer clinical treatment outcome.
AU Jansen, Maurice P. H. M.; Foekens, John A.; Klun, Jan G. M.; Berns, Els M.
J. J. [Reprint Author]
CS Erasmus MC, Joseohine Nefkens Inst, Dept Med Oncol, Dr Daniel Den Hoed
Canc Ctr, Rm Be424,POB 1738, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam, Netherlands
p.berns@erasmusmc.nl
SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (Cary), (DEC 21 2005) Vol. 97,

No. 24, pp. 1851-1852.
CODEN: JNCIEQ. ISSN: 0027-8874.
DT Letter
LA English
ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 2006

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:281834 CAPLUS
DN 142:350034
TI Differentially expressed genes as biomarkers for predicting breast
cancer treatment outcome with antiestrogen agent
IN Ma, Xiao-jun; Erlander, Mark G.; Sgroi, Dennis C.; Enright, Edward
PA Arcturus Bioscience, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 181 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005028681	A1	20050331	WO 2004-US30789	20040917
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20050239079	A1	20051027	US 2003-727100	20031202
US 20050239083	A1	20051027	US 2004-773761	20040206

PI AU 2004274973 A1 20050331 AU 2004-274973
20040917
CA 2539107 A1 20050331 CA 2004-2539107
20040917
EP 1670946 A1 20060621 EP 2004-788855
20040917
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
BR 2004014553 A 20061107 BR 2004-14553
20040917
JP 2007505630 T 20070315 JP 2006-527117
20040917
CN 1969047 A 20070523 CN 2004-80033469
20040917
US 20060154267 A1 20060713 US 2005-89097
20050324
PRAI US 2003-504087P P 20030919
US 2003-727100 A 20031202
US 2004-773761 A 20040206
US 2004-547199P P 20040223
WO 2004-US30789 W 20040917
AB Gene expression profiling was performed using a 22,000-gene
oligonucleotide microarray to identify differentially expressed
genes
between the primary ER+ breast cancers of tamoxifen responders
and non-responders. The signature profiles provide a reliable
set of mol.
criteria for predicting the efficacy of treating breast
cancer with tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent.
Addnl. methods and compns. are provided for predicting
responsiveness to
tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against breast
cancer by use of multiple biomarkers. Two biomarkers display
increased expression correlated with tamoxifen response while
two other biomarkers display decreased expression correlated with
tamoxifen response. Underexpression of HOXB13 and/or
QPRT sequences is indicative of responsiveness, and
overexpression of
IL17BR and/or CHDH sequences is indicative of
non-responsiveness, to
treatment with tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against
breast cancer.
RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1155400 CAPLUS
DN 143:433753
TI Predicting breast cancer treatment outcome by
identification of differentially expressed genes
IN Erlander, Mark G.; Ma, Xiao-Jun; Sgroi, Dennis C.

PA Arcturus Bioscience, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 146 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050239083	A1	20051027	US 2004-773761	20040206
US 20050239079	A1	20051027	US 2003-727100	20031202
AU 2004274973	A1	20050331	AU 2004-274973	20040917
CA 2539107	A1	20050331	CA 2004-2539107	20040917
WO 2005028681	A1	20050331	WO 2004-US30789	20040917
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1670946	A1	20060621	EP 2004-788855	20040917
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
BR 2004014553	A	20061107	BR 2004-14553	20040917
JP 2007505630	T	20070315	JP 2006-527117	20040917
CN 1969047	A	20070523	CN 2004-80033469	20040917

US 20060154267 A1 20060713 US 2005-89097
20050324
PRAI US 2003-504087P P 20030919
US 2003-727100 A2 20031202
US 2004-773761 A 20040206
US 2004-547199P P 20040223
WO 2004-US30789 W 20040917
AB Methods and compns. are provided for the identification of
expression
signatures in ER+ breast cancer cases, where the
signatures correlate with responsiveness, or lack thereof, to
treatment
with tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against
breast cancer. The signature profiles are identified
based upon sampling of reference breast tissue samples from
independent cases
of breast cancer and provide a reliable set of mol.
criteria for predicting the efficacy of treating a subject with
breast cancer with tamoxifen or another
antiestrogen agent against breast cancer. Addnl.
methods and compns. are provided for predicting responsiveness to
tamoxifen or another antiestrogen agent against breast
cancer in cases of breast cancer by use of
three biomarkers. Two biomarkers display increased expression
correlated
with tamoxifen response while the third biomarker displays
decreased expression correlated with tamoxifen response.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson
Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 7
AN 2005:376470 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510166917
TI Limits of predictive models using microarray data for breast
cancer clinical treatment outcome.
AU Reid, James F. [Reprint Author]; Lusa, Lara; De Cecco, Loris;
Coradini,
Danila; Veneroni, Silvia; Daidone, Maria Grazia; Gariboldi,
Manuela;
Pierotti, Marco A.
CS Fdn Ist FIRC Oncol Mol, Mol Canc Genet Grp, Milan, Italy
james.reid@ifom-ieo-campus.it;
manuela.gariboldi@istitutotumori.mi.it;
marco.pierotti@istitutotumori.mi.it
SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (Cary), (JUN 15 2005)
Vol. 97,
No. 12, pp. 927-930.
CODEN: JNCIEQ. ISSN: 0027-8874.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 21 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 21 Sep 2005

AB Data from microarray studies have been used to develop predictive models for treatment outcome in breast cancer, such as a recently proposed predictive model for antiestrogen response after tamoxifen treatment that was based on the expression ratio of two genes. We attempted to validate this model on an independent cohort of 58 patients with resectable estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. We measured expression of the genes HOXB13 and IL17BR with real time-quantitative polymerase chain reaction and assessed the association between their expression and outcome by use of univariate logistic regression, area under the receiver-operating-characteristic curve (AUC), a two-sample t test, and a Mann-Whitney test. We also applied standard supervised methods to the original microarray dataset and to another independent dataset from similar patients to estimate the classification accuracy obtainable by using more than two genes in a microarray-based predictive model. We could not validate the performance of the two-gene predictor on our cohort of samples (relation between outcome and the following genes estimated by logistic regression: for HOXB13, odds ratio [OR] = 1.04, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.92 to 1.16, P = .54; for IL17BR, OR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.40 to 1.20, P = .18; and for HOXB13/IL17BR, OR = 1.30, 95% CI = 0.88 to 1.93, P = .18). Similar results were obtained with the AUC, a two-sample two-sided t test, and a Mann-Whitney test. In addition, estimates of classification accuracies applied to two independent microarray datasets highlighted the poor performance of treatment-response predictive models that can be achieved with the sample sizes of patients and informative genes to date.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2006:147424 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600148509
TI A two-gene expression ratio of HOXB13 and IL-17BR for prediction of recurrence and survival in women receiving adjuvant tamoxifen

.
AU Goetz, M. P. [Reprint Author]; Suman, V. J.; Ingle, J. N.; Nibbe, A. M.;
Visscher, D. W.; Reynolds, C.; Lingle, W. L.; Erlander, M. G.; Ma, X. J.;
Sgroi, D. C.; Perez, E. A.; Couch, F. J.
CS Mayo Clin, Coll Med, Rochester, MN USA
SO Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (2005) Vol. 94, No. Suppl. 1, pp.
S34.
Meeting Info.: 28th Annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. San
Antonio, TX, USA. December 08 -11, 2005. San Antonio Canc Inst; Baylor
Coll Med; an NCI-Designated Clin Canc Ctr; Canc Therapy & Res Ctr; Univ
Texas San Antonio, Hlth Sci Ctr.
CODEN: BCTRD6. ISSN: 0167-6806.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Mar 2006
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L6 ANSWER 21 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2006:147423 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600148508
TI Validation of HOXB13, IL17BR and CHDH as predictors of clinical
outcome of adjuvant tamoxifen monotherapy in breast cancer.
AU Erlander, M. G. [Reprint Author]; Ma, X. J.; Hilsenbeck, S. G.; Sgroi, D.
C.; Osborne, C. K.; Allred, D. C.
CS Arcturus Biosci Inc, Mountain View, CA USA
SO Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (2005) Vol. 94, No. Suppl. 1, pp.
S33-S34.
Meeting Info.: 28th Annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. San
Antonio, TX, USA. December 08 -11, 2005. San Antonio Canc Inst; Baylor
Coll Med; an NCI-Designated Clin Canc Ctr; Canc Therapy & Res Ctr; Univ
Texas San Antonio, Hlth Sci Ctr.
CODEN: BCTRD6. ISSN: 0167-6806.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 2006

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 8
AN 2004:350784 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400350798
TI A two-gene expression ratio predicts clinical outcome in breast cancer patients treated with tamoxifen.
AU Ma, Xiao-Jun; Wang, Zuncai; Ryan, Paula D.; Isakoff, Steven J.; Barmettler, Anne; Fuller, Andrew; Muir, Beth; Mohapatra, Gayatry; Salunga, Ranelle; Tuggle, J. Todd; Tran, Yen; Tran, Diem; Tassin, Ana; Amon, Paul; Wang, Wilson; Wang, Wei; Enright, Edward; Stecker, Kimberly; Estepa-Sabal, Eden; Smith, Barbara; Younger, Jerry; Balis, Ulysses; Michaelson, James; Bhan, Atul; Habin, Karleen; Baer, Thomas M.; Brugge, Joan; Haber, Daniel A.; Erlander, Mark G. [Reprint Author]; Sgroi, Dennis C.
CS Arcturus Biosci Inc, 2715 Loker Ave W, Carlsbad, CA, 92008, USA merlander@arctur.com; dsgroi@parnters.org
SO Cancer Cell, (June 2004) Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 607-616. print. ISSN: 1535-6108 (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 18 Aug 2004
Last Updated on STN: 18 Aug 2004
AB Tamoxifen significantly reduces tumor recurrence in certain patients with early-stage estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, but markers predictive of treatment failure have not been identified. Here, we generated gene expression profiles of hormone receptor-positive primary breast cancers in a set of 60 patients treated with adjuvant tamoxifen monotherapy. An expression signature predictive of disease-free survival was reduced to a two-gene ratio, HOXB13 versus IL17BR, which outperformed existing biomarkers. Ectopic expression of HOXB13 in MCF10A breast epithelial cells enhances motility and invasion in vitro, and its expression is increased in both preinvasive and invasive primary breastcancer. The HOXB13 :IL17BR expression ratio may be useful for identifying patients appropriate for alternative therapeutic regimens in early-stage breast cancer.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:14:09 ON 18 JUN 2008)

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     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:14:35 ON 18 JUN 2008
L1          195 S HOXB13
L2           31 S L1 AND IL17BR
L3           22 DUP REM L2 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:17:22 ON 18 JUN 2008

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:34:28 ON 18 JUN 2008
L4           43 S L1 AND BREAST CANCER
L5           34 S L4 AND TAMOXIFEN
L6           22 DUP REM L5 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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